

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

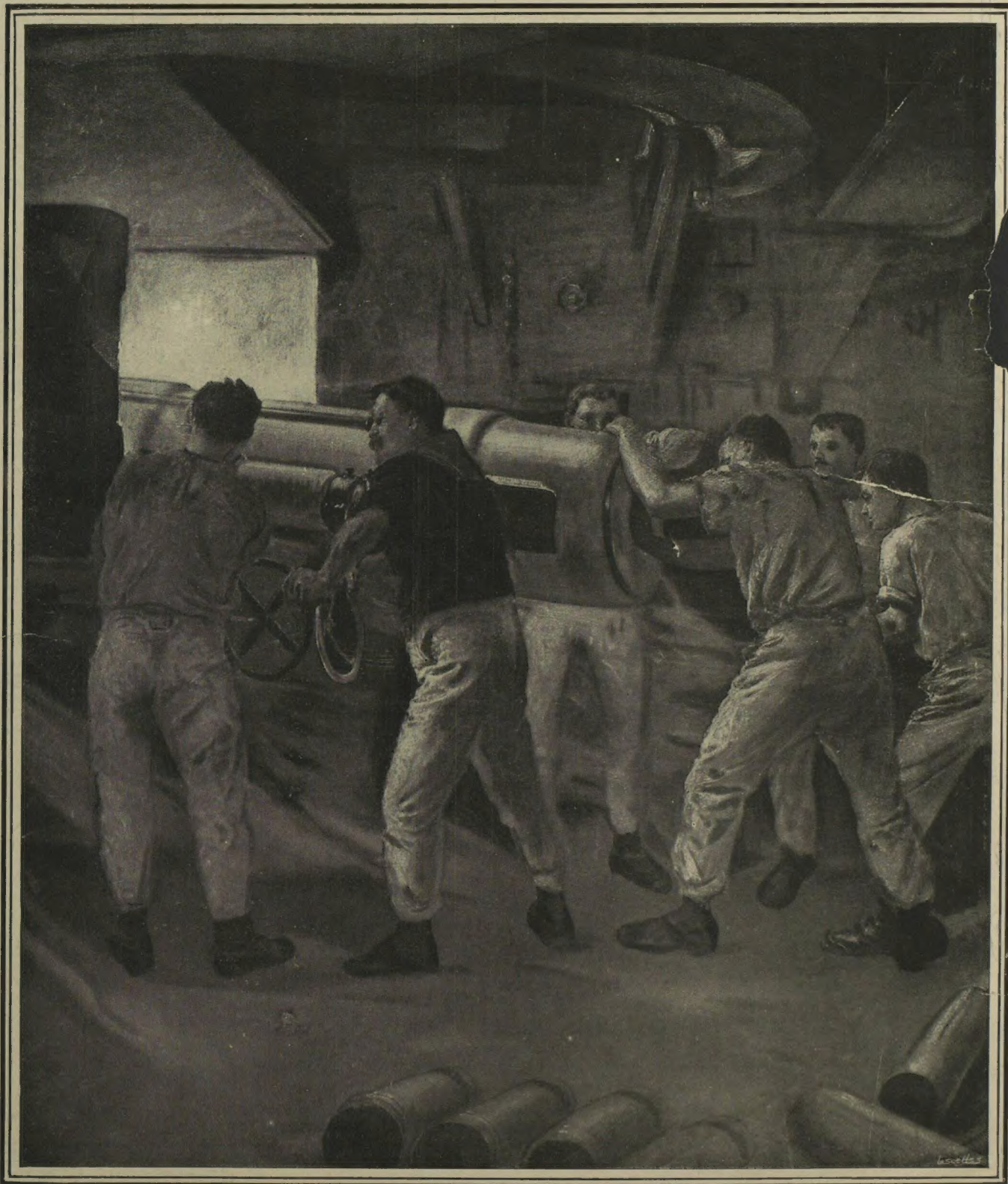
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SIXPENCE.

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THE METHOD BY WHICH A HUNDRED ENGLISH CIVILIANS WERE KILLED ON THE EAST COAST: RAPID FIRING IN A CASEMATE BATTERY ON A GERMAN WAR-SHIP.

The people of this country, and especially those in Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Whitby, who were under fire from the German shells during the recent bombardment, which killed scores of their fellow-citizens and laid hundreds of houses and other buildings in ruin, will find a grim interest in such a picture as this, showing a scene which is typical of the methods by which the German raiders did their piratical work. The illustration,

which is reproduced from a painting in a German paper, shows a casemate battery on board a German war-ship engaged in rapid firing. The bombardment of the East Coast towns was carried out very rapidly, as the German ships were in a hurry to return. A British Naval officer who saw the firing at Hartlepool said that it was continuous for half an hour. At Scarborough eighty-eight shells were afterwards found in one district alone.



WHERE THE GERMANS COMMITTED "WILFUL MURDER" OF

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL



DURING THE GERMAN BOMBARDMENT WHICH KILLED SEVENTEEN CIVILIANS, INCLUDING

At the inquest on seven of the seventeen civilians, including women and children, killed by the German bombardment of Scarborough, the jury wished to bring in a verdict of "Wilful Murder," but the Coroner pointed out that in that case he would have to bind over some person to prosecute, and as there was no one amenable to the charge, nothing would be gained by returning such a verdict against the commander of the German vessels. The wording was accordingly altered to "killed by the bombardment of the town by an enemy ship." "Wilful murder," however, represents the opinion of Scarborough, and of the civilised world generally. The chief coastguard at Scarborough stated in his evidence that when the first shells

ENGLISH WOMEN AND CHILDREN: UNFORTIFIED SCARBOROUGH.

ARTIST AT SCARBOROUGH.



EN AND FOUR CHILDREN: SCARBOROUGH—THE SOUTH BAY AND CASTLE

He walked out of his house and saw the walls of the Castle tumbling down. About two minutes later he saw two large cruisers come in sight. The bombardment lasted about forty minutes. Replying to a suggestion that the Castle returned the fire, he said: "It could not do so: it has no guns. It is only a battery of 500 to 600 yards from the shore, and that 500 shells were fired. Our drawing, looking towards the Castle Hill, shows in the upper left-hand corner. In the foreground shells are striking part of an old pier, comprising a restaurant and a public house. See.—Drawing by S. Beggs.



# AFTER MANY YEARS: ENGLISH TOWNS ATTACKED AND

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ALFIERI, SPORT AND

# ENGLISH PEOPLE KILLED ON THEIR OWN SOIL BY AN ENEMY.

GENERAL, L.N.A., C.N., AND SWAINE.



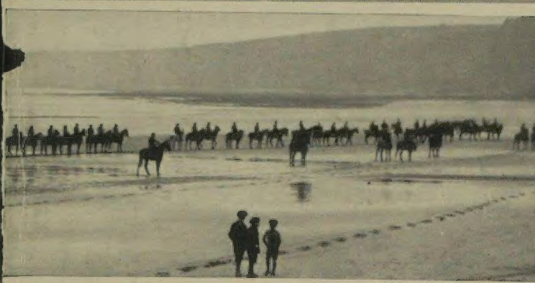
WHERE FOUR PEOPLE ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED: A ROOM IN A HOUSE IN WYKEHAM STREET, SCARBOROUGH, WRECKED BY A GERMAN SHELL.



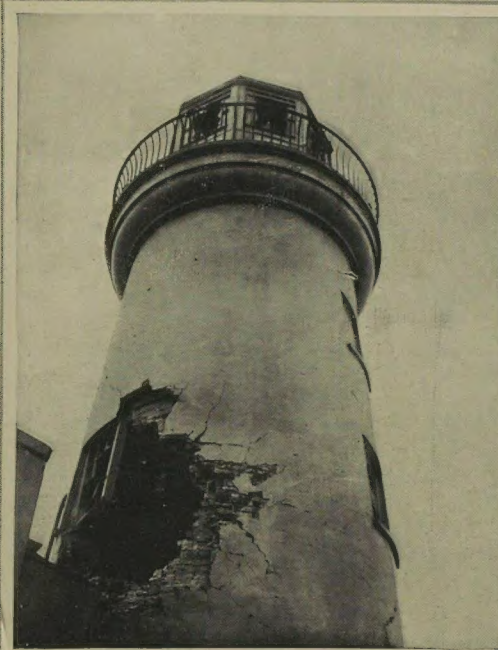
WHERE ONLY A FEW MONTHS AGO HAPPY HOLIDAY PATROLLING THE BEACH



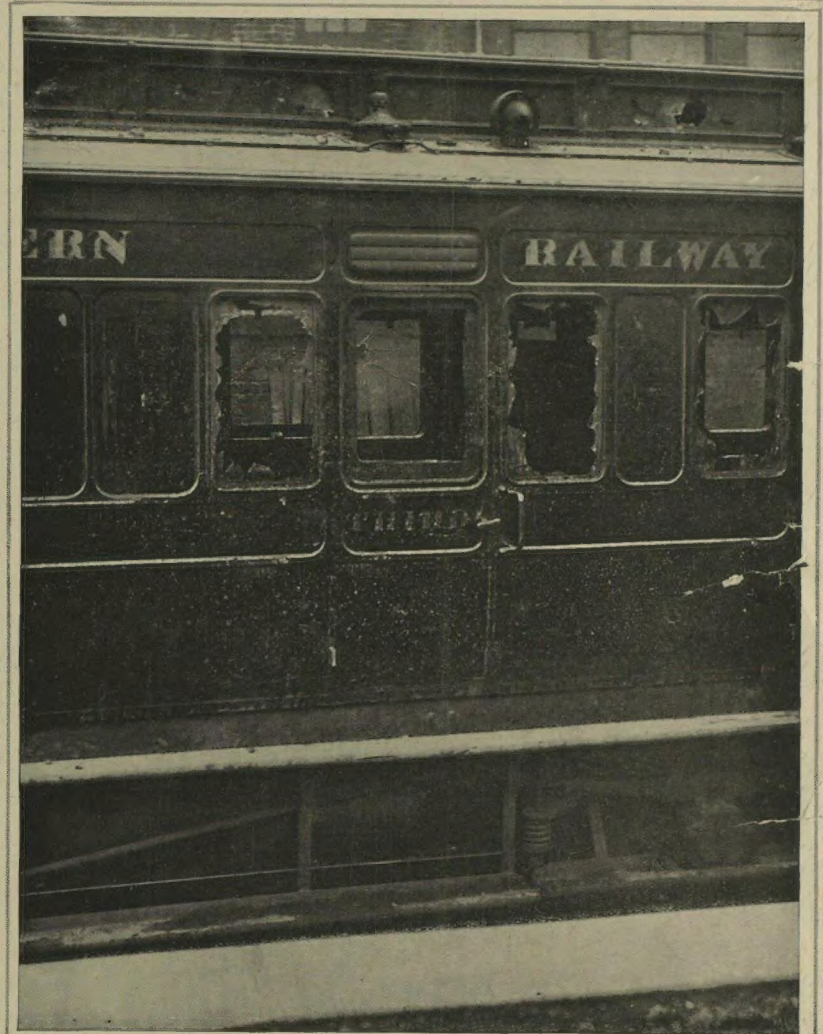
THE CHIEF TARGET OF THE GERMANS FIRING ON WHITBY: THE COASTGUARD SIGNAL-STATION.



CROWDS WERE BATHING AND DIGGING: CAVALRY SCARBOROUGH.



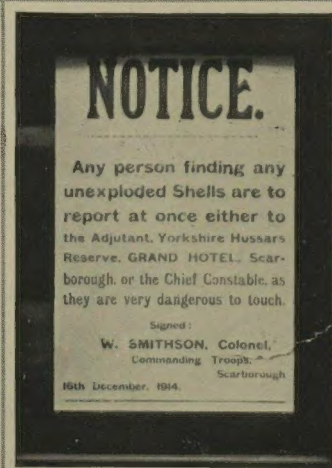
PIERCED BY A GERMAN SHELL: THE HARBOUR LIGHTHOUSE AT SCARBOROUGH.



WITH SHATTERED WINDOWS AND OTHER SIGNS OF DAMAGE BY THE GERMAN BOMBARDMENT: RAILWAY CARRIAGES AT WEST HARTLEPOOL STATION.



BOMBARDMENT WHICH KILLED PEOPLE DRESSING IN THEIR BED-ROOMS: WRECKAGE CAUSED BY A GERMAN SHELL AT SCARBOROUGH.



A WARNING TO FINDERS OF UNEXPLODED SHELLS: A MILITARY NOTICE POSTED AT SCARBOROUGH.



"THIS SHELL IS DANGEROUS UNEXPLODED"



MUST NOT BE MOVED": AN A WARNING NOTICE.



CLOSE TO ONE OF ENGLAND'S MOST VENERABLE BUILDINGS: ABBEY LODGE, WHITBY, DAMAGED.



A LOUVAIN OR YPRE' SCENE IN AN ENGLISH COAST TOWN: THE INTERIOR OF A ROOM AT SCARBOROUGH WRECKED BY A GERMAN SHELL.

many years—more than a century, in fact—since an enemy's force had attacked the British coast. The last occasion was the small time that Scarborough was attacked from the sea was in the year of William the Conqueror's invasion of England, 1066, when it was destroyed. The town had never before been bombarded, but it had heard the sound of naval guns in action, in September 17, after a fierce engagement. Another naval action, Whitby's last experience of the sea, was in 1545, when the town was captured by the Scots. The Governor of Whitby, Sir H.

recaptured the Spanish vessel, also taking the town. Whitby has been called "the cradle of English poetry" from the association of Caedmon with its ancient Abbey, whose ruins, fortunately, remain. The old borough of Hartlepool, as distinct from the modern district of West Hartlepool, also has an interesting history. A more recent event was the capture of the town by the Danes. In the thirteenth century the seventh Robert Bruce, which latter, in 1346, it provided five ships, as being one of the chief sea-ports of the Kingdom. In 1563 the Scots, and garrisoned by them until 1647. It has been pointed out that in the past there was no British command of the sea.







# THE USUAL GERMAN TARGET! EAST COAST PLACES OF WORSHIP HIT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A., PHOTOPRESS, TOPICAL, ALFIERI, NEWSPAPER ILLUS., AND C.N.



WITH WINDOWS A GAPING CLEFT: THE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST HARTLEPOOL.



WRECKED BY A SHELL WHICH WENT THROUGH THE ROOF: THE INTERIOR OF ALL SAINTS', SCARBOROUGH.



A HIT BY A GERMAN NAVAL SHELL: THE PROJECTILE-PIERCED ROOF OF ALL SAINTS'.



VANDALISM! A MADONNA AT ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, WEST HARTLEPOOL.



FAMOUS RUINS DAMAGED: THE HARM WROUGHT TO THE ANCIENT WALLS OF WHITBY ABBEY.



BATTERED BY SHELL-SPLINTERS: THE SCANDINAVIAN CHURCH, WEST HARTLEPOOL.



HIT ON THE ROOF: THE DAMAGE TO THE CHAPEL IN GLADSTONE ROAD, SCARBOROUGH.



WITH ROOF SMASHED BY SHELL-FIRE: THE ANCIENT AND HISTORIC ST. HILDA'S, HARTLEPOOL, DAMAGED.

accordance with their methods elsewhere—at Rheims and at Ypres, for example—the  
means bombarding Scarborough, Whitby, and Hartlepool appear to have deliberately  
shells at places of Christian worship. The reader will remark the holes in the  
roofs of certain of the churches shown, which go to prove that shells must have  
been plunged into the buildings of masonry, thought, and reverence, fired at random.  
Even the venerable ruins of the Abbey of Whitby were not spared, as  
gaping clefts in the centuries-old masonry.

brutally maltreated. The old parish church of St. Hilda, an edifice "as full of interest,"  
it has been said, "as any church in the country," had its roof shot through. St. Mary's  
Roman Catholic Church also suffered; the Baptist Church had two of its front windows  
smashed into one gaping cleft; the Scandinavian Church had its masonry battered by the  
splinters of a bursting shell that fell just short. At Scarborough, a shell was  
through the roof of All Saints' Church in Falsgrave Road. St. Mary's Church was  
by two shells; the spire of a Wesleyan Church was damaged; at



## A FAMOUS YORKSHIRE HOLIDAY RESORT! HAVOC AT SCARBOROUGH.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A. AND C.N.



WRECKED BY GERMAN SHELLS: THE RESTAURANT AND BUFFET OF THE GRAND HOTEL AT SCARBOROUGH.



OCCUPIED ONLY TWENTY MINUTES BEFORE BY PEOPLE WHO HAD A LUCKY ESCAPE: UPPER ROOMS AT THE GRAND HOTEL, SCARBOROUGH.

The Grand Hotel, a prominent building on the sea-front at Scarborough, formed a conspicuous target for the German ships, and was badly damaged. Shells tore some half-a-dozen large holes in the upper storeys; and the lower part facing the sea, including the large dining-room and restaurant, was also wrecked. The interior of the restaurant presented a scene of havoc and chaos. The pictures had been wrenched from their

frames, while broken tables and chairs lay scattered among debris of bricks, plaster, and iron-work. Some of the people in the hotel had a fortunate escape. One of the rooms, whose outer walls and windows are shown in the lower photograph completely destroyed by shells, had been occupied only twenty minutes before. Next door to the hotel a picture palace sustained considerable damage.



# LOUVAIN, TERMONDE, DINANT, AND YPRES SCENES IN ENGLAND: HAVOC BY GERMAN SHELLS IN HARTLEPOOL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A., ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS, AND C.N.



WITH THE ROOF SHATTERED BY A GERMAN SHELL: OFFICES AT THE ELECTRICAL POWER STATION, WEST HARTLEPOOL.



GERMAN SHELLS AND TYPES OF THEIR VICTIMS: HARTLEPOOL.



CHILDREN GAZING AT FRAGMENTS IN A SHOP WINDOW.



HOW THE TOWN'S LIGHTING WAS PARTIALLY CUT OFF: HARTLEPOOL GASWORKS AFTER THE FIRE CAUSED BY A SHELL.



GERMANY'S MURDEROUS WORK: CHILDREN SUCH AS THOSE WHO WERE KILLED, LOOKING AT WRECKED HOUSES IN CLEVELAND ROAD, HARTLEPOOL.



WHERE FOUR CHILDREN WERE KILLED AND TWO IN WILLIAM STREET.



INJURED: THE HOUSE OF MR. AND MRS. DIXON WEST HARTLEPOOL.



A PLACE OF WORSHIP EMBARDED BY THE GERMANS: A SHELL-HOLE IN THE BAPTIST CHAPEL, HARTLEPOOL.

The bombardment of Hartlepool, which comprises the old borough of that name and the modern district of West Hartlepool, brought home to the inhabitants with pitiless realism the horrors of war such as so many towns in Belgium and elsewhere on the Continent have suffered at the hands of the Germans—more particularly such places as Louvain, Dinant, Ypres, and Termonde. Our photographs give a vivid idea of the wholesale destruction of buildings, particularly private dwelling-houses. Old Hartlepool suffered more severely than West Hartlepool. The Gasworks were badly damaged, being set on fire by a shell, and there was a partial stoppage of the town's lighting on the ensuing night. The main target

the German guns—the battery guarding the entrance to the port, an attack on which was the only military justification of the bombardment—was not hit at all. Unfortunately, the death-roll turned out to be much higher than was at first supposed. It was estimated on the 18th that nearly a hundred people had been killed, almost all civilians and many of them women and children, while a still greater number were more or less seriously injured. Several places of worship were damaged by the bombardment, including St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, the Baptist Chapel, and the Scandinavian Church.



## A DOMINANT FACTOR IN MODERN WAR: ARTILLERY.

## PART VII.

TEN years ago the dropping of bombs from balloons was still considered an illegitimate form of warfare, involving danger to non-combatants, and was under the ban of the Geneva Convention. At the Hague Peace Conference the Germans refused to abstain from bomb-dropping, and other nations followed suit. According to the German conception of war, civilians in the theatre of operations must take their chance of being killed, but must not shoot back

under pain of summary execution. The horrors which this theory has added to war have proved only too real, but, so far as bomb-dropping is concerned, the reality has so far fallen short of anticipations. As we pointed out in a previous number, the great Zeppelins, capable of carrying a ton of explosives, have practically been frightened out of the air by the

new anti-aircraft guns; and, except for one instance at Antwerp, bomb-dropping has been confined to aeroplanes. Now, in the first place, an aeroplane can only carry a limited weight of bombs—say, 200 lb.;

screw-thread, and carries a pair of vanes. While in the position shown, the bomb is harmless, but as it drops, the vanes screw themselves up to the top of the stem till they press against the stop. This, by means of a rod passing down the centre of the stem, "arms" or prepares the fuze seen at the bottom of the bomb, so that it acts at the slightest touch, even on the wing of another aeroplane. The fuze effects the explosion of the burster by means of a primer of azide of lead, which causes the tetranitranilin to detonate with great violence. The whole bomb weighs 22 lb., and an aeroplane usually carries six of them.

The Italians, in their campaign in Tripoli, used similar bombs, but without the special device for rendering the fuze sensitive. These were not a success, as many of them failed to explode in the desert sand, and the Arabs used to collect them and throw them into the Italian trenches at night. The Taube aeroplanes, when they flew over Paris, used

publishing it) which renders it perfectly safe until it is dropped.

Various attempts have been made to mount machine-guns on aeroplanes, but the firing-number, in his narrow seat, has hardly space to point a machine-gun in any direction except straight to his front. The American Curtis machine-gun exhibited at Olympia this year is the handiest form yet produced, but at present the airman seems to prefer an automatic rifle. Even in the early days of the war, Sir John French was able to report that our airmen had disposed of no less than five of the enemy's air-craft with this weapon.

The Zeppelins are well armed with machine-guns, carrying one in each of the two cars, and one on top of the structure. Access is had to the latter by means of a shaft and ladder which passes up through the gas-chambers.

The Zeppelins have elaborate bomb-dropping apparatus with which it should be theoretically possible to drop a bomb with great accuracy, but on the occasion when it was tried at Antwerp, the Germans met with no great success. The principle of the bomb-dropping device is as follows: A sort of camera, pointed vertically downwards, is used, and an observer notes the speed with which an object on the ground passes across the field, and the direction in which it appears to move. He then reads the height of the airship from the barometer, which gives the time taken by the bomb to fall, say, 15 seconds for 3500 feet. He has now to calculate, from the data given by the camera-observation, the allowance to be made for speed and leeway for 15 seconds of fall, and

to point his sighting-tube accordingly. The air-ship is steered to windward of the target, and at the moment when the target (say, the second funnel of a Dreadnought) appears on the cross wires, the 900-lb. bomb is dropped, and the ship goes to the bottom.

The Germans are constantly practising on Lake Constance at targets representing our ships, and declare that they make a hit every time. However, these targets are not armed with anti-aircraft guns, and it is quite possible that these will be found to make a difference to the result.

(To be continued.)

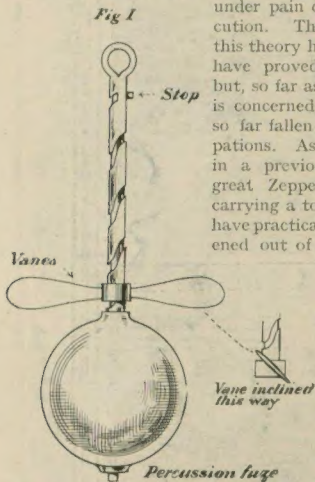
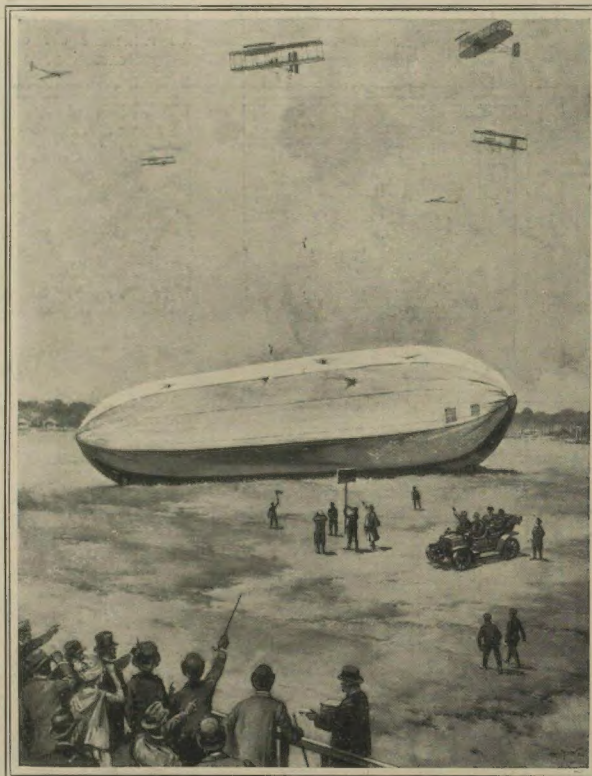


FIG. 1.—WITH A SCREW STEM UP WHICH THE VANES TRAVEL IN FLIGHT AND THUS "ARM" THE FUZE: AN AEROPLANE BOMB CONTAINING 12 LB. OF TETRANITRANILIN.

and in the second place, it is extraordinarily difficult to hit anything with them. Imagine a traveller by the Continental express, with a box of golf balls, taking shots out of window at the advertisements beside the line. He would not be likely to hit them, but he would have a better prospect of hitting than the airman in a plane flying 120 miles an hour, and perhaps drifting sideways 30 miles an hour in a cross wind. If the airman could hover over his target and take deliberate aim, he might be more dangerous; as it is, the German airman finds even Notre Dame Cathedral hardly a big enough mark. Our own airmen, at Düsseldorf and Lake Constance, have adopted a different plan from the Germans; instead of dropping bombs from a great height, they make a steep *vol piqué* down on to the target, turn sharply up again, and drop the bomb at the moment when the plane is checked by the elevator. This plan is more dangerous, but affords a better chance of hitting.

Various kinds of bombs are used for dropping from aeroplanes. A simple pattern is shown in



HOW GERMANY PRACTISED BOMB-DROPPING BEFORE THE WAR: EXPERIMENTS AT THE JOHANNISTHAL AERODROME, NEAR BERLIN.

The dummy "Zeppelin" used for these experiments was about 32 feet high and 162 feet long. The aeroplanes dropped red-painted "bombs" filled with sand from a height of 160 to 320 feet. The biplanes were more successful than the monoplanes.

Drawn by H. W. Kockhoeck from a Sketch by E. Hosang.

sometimes to drop steel darts (Fig. 2), pointed at one end and flattened and feathered at the other. These were put up in boxes of a hundred, so that when the box was released from its hook, it turned over and released the darts.

The "arrow bullet" shown in Fig. 3 is a French device: though weighing only three-quarters of an ounce, its peculiar shape enables it to acquire a high velocity, so that it will kill a man when dropped from a height of 600 yards. Fig. 4 is an aerial torpedo carried by French aeroplanes for the destruction of Zeppelins, though they have as yet had no chance to use them. It contains a powerful charge of explosive and a fuze, to which the suspending-wire is connected. When dropped on a Zeppelin, the needle-pointed torpedo pierces the envelope and gas-chamber, but the wooden cross is arrested, and the sudden jerk on the suspending-wire sets the fuze in action, causing the certain destruction of the air-ship. The torpedo, as we illustrate it, would be too dangerous to handle, but the French have an ingenious device (the Censor would object to our

Fig 2

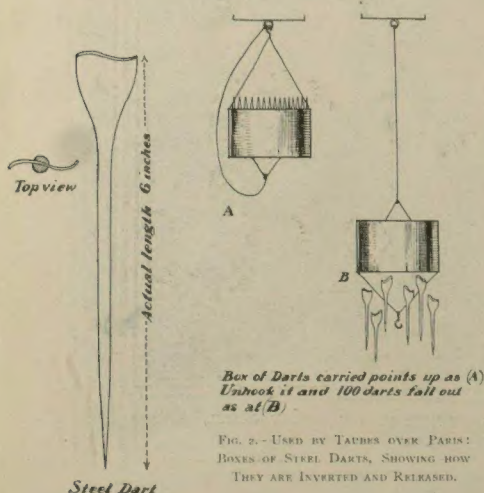


FIG. 2.—USED BY TAUBES OVER PARIS: BOXES OF STEEL DARTS, SHOWING HOW THEY ARE INVERTED AND RELEASED.

Fig. 1. This consists of a thin spherical shell of steel, containing 12 lb. of tetranitranilin, which is an explosive more powerful than melinite. The stem of the bomb, by which it is handled, has an external

Fig 3

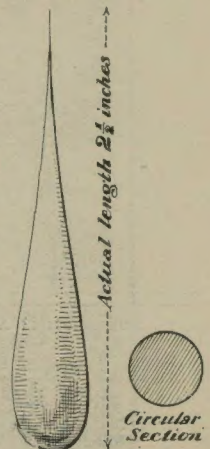


FIG. 3.—VERY LIGHT, BUT ABLE TO KILL A MAN FROM A HEIGHT OF 1800 FEET: A FRENCH "ARROW BULLET."

Fig 4

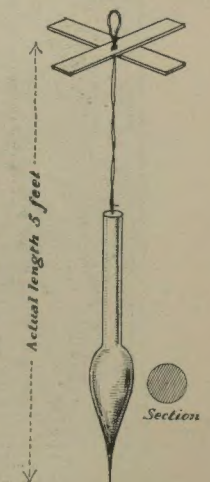


FIG. 4.—FOR USE BY AEROPLANES AGAINST ZEPPELINS: A FRENCH AERIAL TORPEDO, EXPLODED WHEN IT HAS PIERCED AN AIR-SHIP'S ENVELOPE AND IS SUDDENLY ARRESTED BY THE WOODEN CROSS.



# WHERE GERMAN SHELLS KILLED ENGLISH WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL AND C.N.



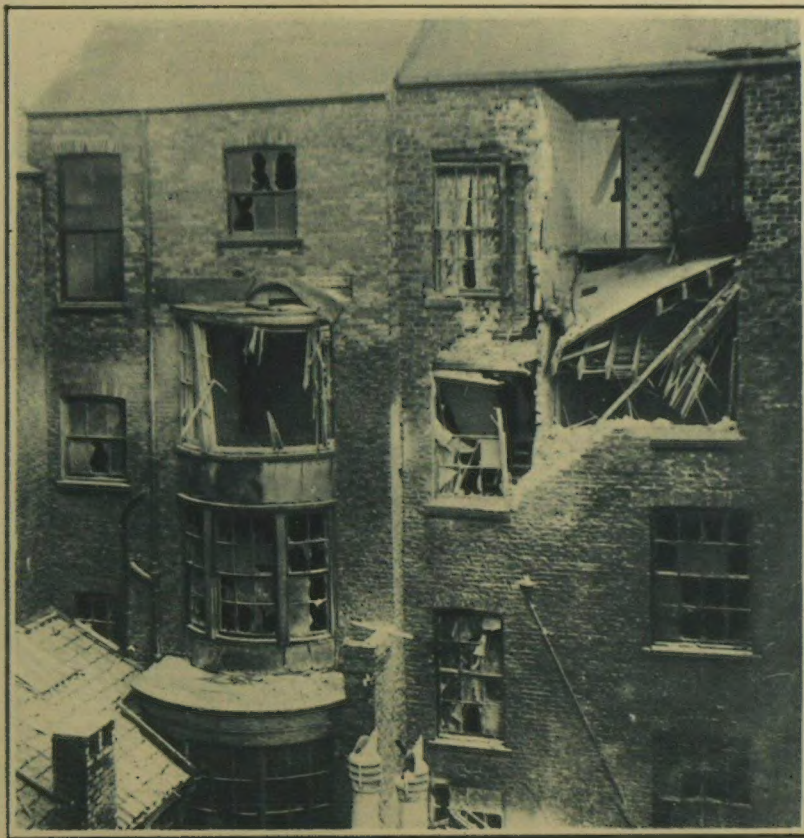
AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT BY GERMAN WAR-SHIPS: A HOUSE IN THE CRESCENT, SCARBOROUGH, WRECKED BY SHELLS.



WHERE A WHOLE FAMILY—MR. AND MRS. BENNETT AND TWO CHILDREN—PERISHED: A HOUSE IN WYKEHAM STREET, SCARBOROUGH.



WRECKED BY A GERMAN SHELL: A HOUSE IN COMMERCIAL STREET, SCARBOROUGH.



ONE OF MANY HOLIDAY RESIDENCES AT SCARBOROUGH SHELLED BY THE GERMANS: A BOARDING-HOUSE ON ST. NICHOLAS CLIFF.

By bombarding Scarborough, an undefended holiday resort, but described in their official news as a "fortified town," the Germans succeeded in killing some fifteen to eighteen civilians, among them six women and three children, in wounding a number of other innocent people, and in doing much damage to private property. This heroic exploit was devoid of military value. Perhaps the most terrible tragedy of the Scarborough bombardment was that which befell Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, who, with a little nephew

and another child, lived in Wykeham Street. A shell wrecked their house, Mrs. Bennett and the two children were killed on the spot, and Mr. Bennett died later in hospital. Many hotels and other holiday residences on the front were struck, but fortunately they were not crowded, as in the summer season, otherwise the loss of life must have been heavy. One of our photographs shows the damage done to a well-known boarding-house on St. Nicholas Cliff.



# "FORTIFIED" BY CASTLE RUINS!—SCARBOROUGH AFTER BOMBARDMENT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, SPORT AND GENERAL, AND C.N.



SCARBOROUGH'S "FORTIFICATIONS" BREACHED BY GERMAN SHELLS:  
DAMAGE TO THE ANCIENT CASTLE RUINS.



STRUCK BY GERMAN SHELLS: PART OF  
OLD SCARBOROUGH CASTLE RUINS.



GERMANY'S VICIOUS BOMBARDMENT OF A HOLIDAY RESORT:  
A CORNER OF THE ROYAL HOTEL, SCARBOROUGH.



SCARBOROUGH TOWN HALL BOMBARDED: DAMAGE BY A SHELL WHICH PASSED THROUGH  
THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.



WHERE A MAN WAS KILLED IN THE STREET: A SHOP IN SOUTH STREET,  
SCARBOROUGH, WRECKED BY A GERMAN SHELL.



WHERE MRS. MERRYWEATHER WAS KILLED JUST INSIDE THE DOOR:  
HER HUSBAND'S SHOP IN PROSPECT PLACE.

A German official report stated that "our high sea forces have approached the English East Coast and bombarded the fortified towns, Scarborough and Hartlepool." Scarborough's "fortifications," presumably, consist of the picturesque ruins of its ancient castle, whose military days were over centuries ago. As mentioned on another page, the Germans killed at Scarborough some 25 to 28 civilians, including women and children, and, wounded about a hundred others, while they also damaged many hotels

and private houses. The wife of Mr. Joseph Merryweather, a provision-dealer, of Prospect Place, was killed just inside the door of the shop, the wreckage of which is shown in one of our photographs. A number of people, including several children, were killed by shells bursting in their bedrooms; others were struck in the street, among them a postman on his rounds and a housemaid at work outside a house, who were both killed by the same shell.



## GERMAN HAVOC IN ENGLISH HOMES: A SCARBOROUGH HOUSE WRECKED.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL.

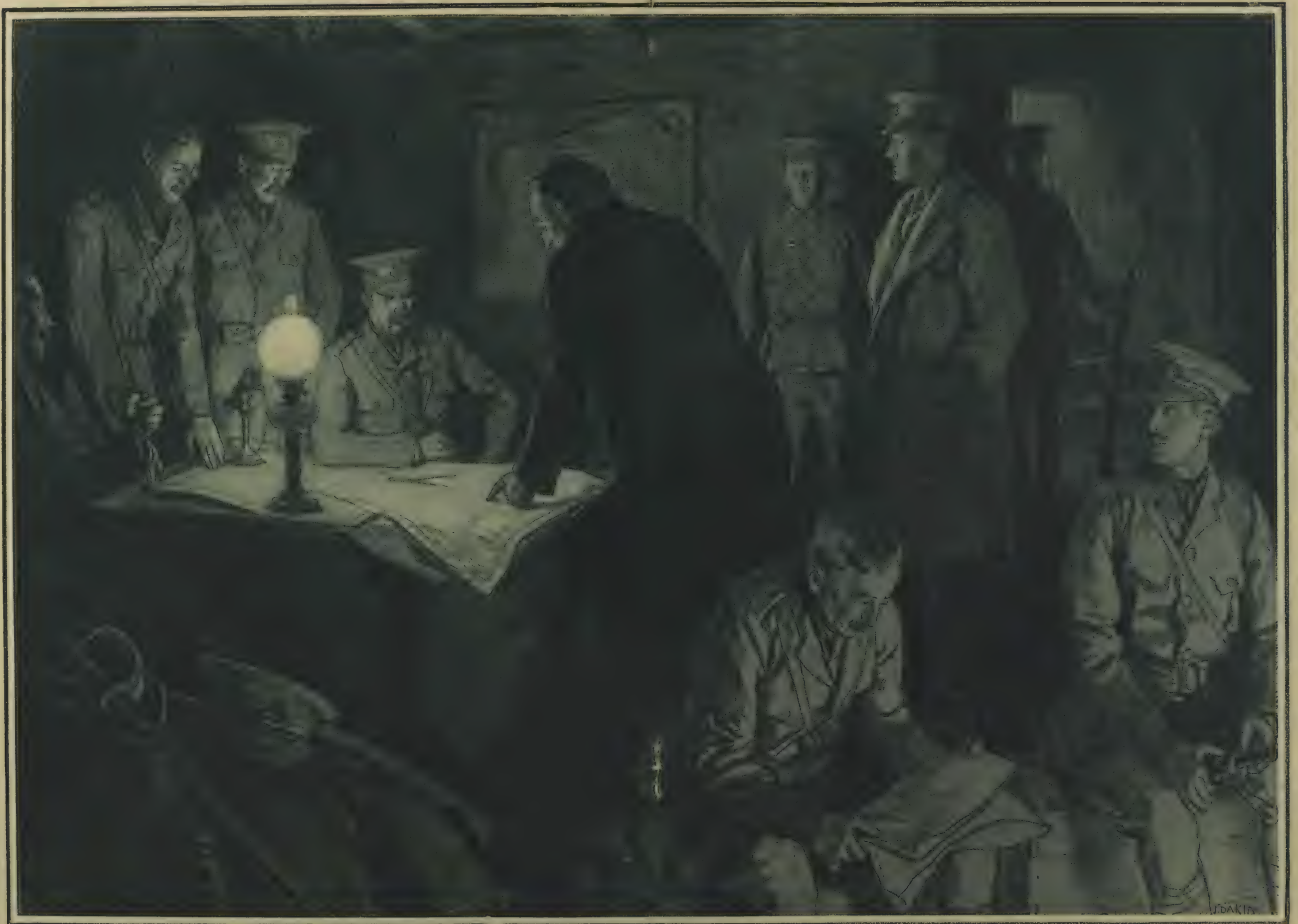


WAR ON ENGLISH SOIL AFTER CENTURIES OF IMMUNITY: A HOUSE IN LONSDALE ROAD, SCARBOROUGH, AS IT APPEARED AFTER BEING STRUCK BY A SHELL FROM A GERMAN WAR-SHIP.

Until the shells from the German war-ships fell into Scarborough, Whitby, and Hartlepool on the morning of December 16, our country had not for many centuries experienced the attack of a foreign foe, if we except the small and unsuccessful landing in Fishguard Bay in 1797. The inhabitants of the three East Coast towns were taken by surprise by the German bombardment. At Scarborough several people were killed in their houses,

dressing in their bedrooms, or sitting quietly at breakfast, some while doing the day's work. Many others were injured in similar accidents by the crashing of roofs and walls, or the splinters of shells. The war-time bombardment of this unfortified town has brought home to the nation the British and parts of Europe have suffered at German hands.





BRITISH HEADQUARTERS BELOW GROUND: THE BRAIN OF THE ARMY PROTECTED FROM GERMAN SHELLS.

Describing this drawing, from his sketch at the front, Mr. Dakin writes: "Throughout the war, the enemy has displayed considerable skill in locating and subsequently shelling any buildings which may have been selected for occupation by our Staff in the field. Various methods of countering these tactics have been devised. On at least one occasion, headquarters was established in a subterranean apartment, which was not merely bomb-proof,

but, with its ample fire-places, also provided a most comfortable retreat from the inclemencies of the weather. Here, by lamplight, plans were worked out; the various scraps of information supplied by civilian volunteers and Intelligence Department agents pieced together, with the aid of maps; and all the routine work of a Staff performed without risk of inconvenient interruption from the enemy."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

DRAWN BY JOHN DAKIN FROM HIS OWN SKETCH MADE ON THE SPOT.



## AN ANGLO-GERMAN "BISLEY" AT THE FRONT: A

FROM THE DRAWING



A SHOOTING-TEST BETWEEN BRITISH SOLDIERS IN THEIR TRENCH AND GERMANS IN A TRENCH TRY THEIR SKILL AS "SNIPERS"

When they are not in action against one another, the men in the British trenches and those in the German trenches, which, in certain places, are a mere fifteen or twenty yards apart, findable to a certain extent. Needless to say, this amiable temper is temporary, varies in degree, and shows itself in many different forms. Our drawing shows one of these forms, which is clearly akin to that described the other day by an officer writing home. In that case, a shooting-match between our trenches and those of the enemy was arranged in dumb-show, and fairly carried out. The idea originated, apparently, with some of our men, who, feeling in sportlike mood, took advantage of a temporary lull in the fighting, to set up an empty bottle on the parapet of one of their trenches, an obvious challenge to the German marksmen opposite to try their skill. Realising

## FRIENDLY MATCH BETWEEN THE RIVAL TRENCHES.

BY A. C. MICHAEL.



OPPOSITE: A GERMAN SETTING UP A TIN ON A BRANCH IN THE SNOW FOR OUR MEN TO DURING A LULL IN THE BATTLE.

quickly that no trick was behind the proposed shooting-test, the Germans entered into the spirit of the game and opened fire on the target. After this had been broken, the Germans, in turn, set up a bottle on the edge of their trench for the British to smash; and so the friendly interlude went on until a shell from far in the rear burst in the German trench and resulted both parties in a sense of the more realistic of the situation. In the illustration here given, the match was conducted in rather different manner. A German stepped boldly out armed with an empty tin, upon which a rough bull's-eye had been marked, and with a branch. Sticking the branch in the snow and placing the tin upon it, he called out to invite the British Tommies to shoot at it. (Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)



AS ON OUR OWN EAST COAST: A REMARKABLE WAR-PHOTOGRAPH.



AT THE MOMENT OF BURSTING: A GERMAN SHELL BREAKING DOWN A WALL OF A HOUSE IN A DIXMUDE STREET.

The remarkable photograph reproduced above shows a German shell bursting and bringing down part of one of the walls of a house in a Dixmude street. It was taken by a photographer standing but a few yards away, during one of the recent battles. When such is the result of but a single shell, imagine the havoc wrought

by a number! Think what it means for women and children to be in a place undergoing bombardment, with such bursting shells crashing all over the streets and houses, as at Liège, at Rheims, at Antwerp, yet more recently at much-bombarded Ypres—and even, last week, on our own East Coast.



# DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR: OFFICERS KILLED IN ACTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MAULL AND FOX, CHANCELLOR, LAFAYETTE, BASSANO, VANDYK, LILLI and FRV, THOMSON, DEBENHAM AND GOULD, BREMNER, PERESFORD, WYKHAM, ERNEST BROOKS, BROWNING, HOWE, MALLIA, AND LAMBERT WESTON



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CAMERONIANS.



CAPT. A. A. McLEOD,  
1ST BATT. GLOUCESTER RGT.



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CAPTAIN C. E. HACK,  
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CAPT. J. F. MACKAIN,  
34TH SIKH PIONEERS.



MAJOR H. A. HERBERT-STEPNEY,  
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NORTH SOMERSET YEOMANRY.



MID. J. R. LE G. PULLEN, R.N.,  
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FLEET-SURG. PERCIVAL K. NIX,  
H.M.S. "BULWARK."



CAPTAIN C. J. LYON,  
ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS.



LIEUTENANT P. S. BANNING,  
ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

Our "Roll of Honour" portraits this week include those of Captain A. A. McLeod, 1st Batt. Gloucester Regiment, who was killed gallantly leading his company into action to take a farm held by Germans. He was the younger son of the late Lieut-General W. K. McLeod, of the Highland Light Infantry, and nephew of the late Lieut-General Sir John McLeod, G.C.B., Colonel of the Black Watch. Captain McLeod served with great distinction in the South African War. He was married last June to Marie Jeannette Amelia, youngest daughter of Lord FitzWarrine Chichester, and grand-daughter of the fourth Marquess of Donegal. Flight-Lieut. Beevor was the brilliant young aviator who

was pilot in the aeroplane in which Earl Annesley lost his life. Captain F. Fairlie, who was killed in action at Ypres, served with distinction in the South African War, and was a well-known polo-player in India. Lieut. Humfrey Talbot was killed in action at Ypres. Captain James Fergus Mackain was serving with the Indian Expeditionary Force. He was the elder son of the Rev. W. James Mackain of Ardnamurchan, Vicar of Poslingford, Suffolk. Captain F. A. C. Liebert was in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and on leaving that regiment joined the North Somerset Yeomanry. Captain C. J. Lyon, killed in action near Ypres, was a fine soldier, mentioned in despatches by Field-Marshal Sir John French.



## WARRING ELEMENTS: DRIVING THE GERMANS

DRAWN BY H. W. KOLKHOFF FROM A SKETCH BY FREDERIC VILLERS, OUR SPECIAL



BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS DRIVING THE ENEMY FROM THEIR TRENCHES OUTSIDE BURNING  
TO ANNOUNCE THE ANNEXATION

Our drawing, which is from a sketch by Frederic Villers, one of our special war artists, who was one of the very few correspondents invited to visit the front, shows one of the many hand-to-hand night encounters which have been taking place of late in the immediate neighbourhood of multibombed Ypres, and have caused the enemy to yield ground each time. The Kaiser himself declined the taking of Ypres as a point of honour for the German Army, as well as a personal challenge for himself. There of late, as has been told in the last important news remaining in Belgium, that the annexation of King Albert's kingdom to Germany was to be proclaimed, and the Kaiser himself (before illness laid him on a sick-bed) is said to have intended being present on "the Day." The possession of Ypres, also, was said to be considered by the German General Staff of vital

## EASTWARD FROM YPRES IN RAIN AND MIST.

WAR ARTIST, INVITED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO VISIT THE FRONT.

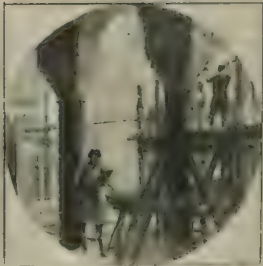


YPRES: A NIGHT ATTACK OUTSIDE THE BELGIAN TOWN IN WHICH THE KAISER PROPOSED  
OF KING ALBERT'S COUNTRY.

importance, as meaning the taking of the key of the road to Calais. Not only, however, have the Germans entirely failed to capture Ypres, but step by step they have been steadily driven back toward the north and east by a succession of desperate battles fought in the night. One night one of the German divisions would be ordered to attack, and the next night there would be a further attack on the same German position, and the line of trenches there would be taken again at the point of the support. Our illustration shows one of these successful assaults one misty and rainy night. Both British regiments and some of the Indian contingent took part in it, charging forward, side by side. Burning Ypres is seen in the background.—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)



## SCIENCE &amp; NATURAL HISTORY

THE BUILDING OF ST. SOPHIA, A  
BYZANTINE EMPEROR, JUSTINIAN, AN ARCHITECT.A MAN IN THE STREET, IN THE  
MARKET OF TRALLIS, IN 1860. EMILETUS.BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE WAS TAKEN BY THE TURKS, IN 1453,  
THE CHURCH BECAME A MOSQUE: ST. SOPHIA.

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

SIKHS AND GURKHAS

THE "man in the street" may surely be pardoned when he speaks of the regiments of the Indian Expeditionary Force now so valiantly fighting in our cause as if it were composed only of "Sikhs and Gurkhas." For he seldom realises the vastness of our Indian Empire, or the teeming millions which it contains. He may occasionally turn to his "Whitaker" for information, but even then the half is not told of all that he should know, and where else is he to turn for information? British officers who have served in India and such as have some knowledge of the world's peoples know well that these are but two of many races which have claimed a share in this titanic contest. That these two should stand out in such sharp relief from the rest is easily understood, for they were formidable foes of ours before they became our friends, and that friendship has proved as intense as was their former enmity. The Gurkhas, or Goorkhas, or Gurkas—to give but three renderings of this

formidable knife recalling a scimitar, but curved in the opposite direction. At close range this can be hurled with deadly accuracy, but to this use it is, naturally, seldom put.

IN FIELD-SERVICE KIT, WITH "SHORTS":  
A GURKHA RIFLEMAN.

The Sikhs of the Punjab are a warlike race of magnificent physique who, as a people, arose out of the ashes of the great Mogul Empire. The founder thereof was Nanah Shah, a Hindu reformer born in 1469. He preached one god, purity of living, and the abolition of caste. His followers, or "Sikhs," as they were called, had to face relentless persecution, but under their "Gurus," or chief priests, they eventually prevailed. As time went on, the adherents of this despised religion—principally Jats—began to assume a military organisation under military discipline. When, in 1765, the Mogul Empire met its downfall at the hands of the English, the Sikh

people formed themselves into a number of tribal and territorial confederacies, which soon after were welded into a powerful military State by a young and warlike chieftain, Ranjit Singh, inspired by dreams of conquest. Success rewarded him westward and southward. At his death he left an army of 124,000 men, thoroughly organised by French officers on the European system. His successor, however, was a man of less ability, and anarchy soon reigned supreme. His soldiers clamoured to be led against the British, and accordingly they crossed the Sutlej and invaded British territory. Their advance guard, however, was routed by Sir Hugh Gough. Further desperate fighting took place on Dec. 21 and 22, when Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Henry Hardinge stormed their camp and again defeated them; but it was not till the following February that they were finally crushed at Sobraon. Two years later, however, war again broke out, and again we prevailed, when the Punjab was annexed to British India. But the Sikhs are good sportsmen. From inveterate foes they became our firm friends, as was

FORMER FOES OF THIS COUNTRY WHO ARE NOW AMONG OUR  
FINEST FIGHTERS AT THE FRONT: GURKHAS—SKIRMISHERS  
ASCENDING A HEIGHT.

The hill regiments of the Indian Army are renowned as cragsmen.

name—are, to begin with, natives of Nepal, an independent State lying between British India and Tibet, with a population of about 4,000,000, composed mainly of Hindus who wrested this land of barren mountains and fertile valleys from its Mongol inhabitants not long ago than 1760. Their frequent aggressions led to war with us in 1814-15, when they proved themselves both fierce and valiant foes. But from the conclusion of peace they have become our staunchest friends, fighting for us against the Afghans and the Sikhs, and rendering us no less valuable service during the Indian Mutiny. The Gurkha has now become largely commingled with the aboriginals, but the fighting element is largely furnished by the Magars and Garungs.

Though professing the Hindu faith, the Gurkha bump of veneration is apparently not conspicuously developed, for it is related that on one occasion a Rajah of Nepal brought a park of artillery to bear on the gods of the temple at Khatmandu, whose prayers were unanswered. His favourite weapon of these short, stocky warriors is the kukri, a most

FORMER FOES OF THIS COUNTRY WHO ARE NOW AMONG OUR  
FINEST FIGHTERS AT THE FRONT: A GURKHA SCOUT RECON-  
NOITRING IN THE HILLS.

As scouts and hunters, the mountaineers form a valuable unit of the Indian Army.

FORDING THE GREAT WESTERN JUMNA CANAL DURING MANOEUVRES:  
A BATTALION OF GURKHA RIFLES.

The men are shown during the final advance to the hostile position. Some are snatching a hasty drink from the water of the canal.

proved when they lent us their aid in quelling the Indian Mutiny. The Sikhs have, or had, one very remarkable missile weapon—the chakran, a kind of sharp-edged quoit. Several were carried in front on the tall turban which forms the characteristic head-gear of this people. These were detached when required, and thrown, with deadly accuracy, with the first finger, so as to impart a rotary motion. By the tenets of their religion, the Sikhs are fierce opponents of Islamism, and are further enjoined to let the hair and beard grow, to wear blue garments, and to eat all flesh save beef.

Baluchis and Afridis are other warlike races of our Indian Empire rallying to our aid. The Baluchis, of Baluchistan and Western India, belong to the Indo-Afghan race, but they are mixed with Jats and Hindus on the east and Arabs on the south. The Afridis, of the Khyber Pass, are racially Afghans, and hence is explained their splendid fighting qualities, for between them and the Baluchis there are intimate ties of blood.

W. P. PYCAFT.



## THE UNFINISHED SYMPHONY: A DUET AT THE FRONT.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



MUSIC IN A WAR-WRECKED ROOM: A BRITISH OFFICER AND A FRENCH ALPINE CHASSEUR PLAYING NEAR YPRES.

Describing this drawing, which he made from material given to him by an eye-witness, Mr. Forestier writes: "During the attacks on Ypres, a British officer, who is well known as a musician, came across a party of French Alpine chasseurs dancing in a courtyard, to the sound of a small piano upon which one of their number was playing. Just before this, the officer had found, in an abandoned and shell-torn house, a grand piano and a heap of classical music. Recalling this at once, he asked the French soldier if he could

play duets, and, on receiving an answer in the affirmative, went, with his new-found friend, to the house containing the piano. The Frenchman had to be in the trenches three-quarters of an hour later; but there was time to play Schubert's 'Unfinished Symphony.' This the British officer and the French soldier did, some of the man's comrades stealing quietly in one at a time and providing the audience."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



## THE LAST OF THE "EMDEN": A FAMOUS NAVAL DUEL ENDED.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N. AND ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



A SHAPELESS WRECK AFTER HER ENCOUNTER WITH H.M.A.S. "SYDNEY": THE GERMAN CRUISER "EMDEN" ASHORE ON THE COCOS ISLANDS.



SHOWING THE DAMAGE TO HER GUNS: A SIDE VIEW OF THE "EMDEN" AFTER HER ENGAGEMENT WITH THE AUSTRALIAN CRUISER "SYDNEY."

A vivid account of the action off the Cocos Islands on November 9 between H.M.A.S. "Sydney" and the German commerce-raiding cruiser "Emden," resulting in the latter being driven ashore and surrendering, was given in a private letter, recently published in the "Times," from an officer on board the "Sydney." After describing the first part of the fight, he continues: "By now her three funnels and her foremast had been shot away, and she was on fire aft. We turned again, and after giving her a salvo

or two with the starboard guns saw her run ashore on North Keeling Island. So at 11.20 a.m. we ceased firing, the action having lasted one hour forty minutes." The same officer was afterwards sent in a cutter to the "Emden" to arrange for the surrender and taking off the crew and the wounded. "When I got a chance," he writes, "with all the boats away, I went to have a look round the ship. . . . With the exception of the forecabin, which is hardly touched . . . she is nothing but a shambles."



# EGYPT A BRITISH PROTECTORATE: EX-RULERS AND NEW RULERS.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 1 BY NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS.



THE NEW SULTAN OF EGYPT: HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE HUSSEIN KAMEL PASHA,  
"ELDEST LIVING PRINCE OF THE FAMILY OF MEHEMET ALI."



NO LONGER SUZERAIN OF EGYPT:  
THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.



HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR EGYPT:  
LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR A. H. M'MAHON.



"ADHERED TO THE KING'S ENEMIES"  
THE EX-KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

It was officially announced on the 18th that "in view of the state of war arising out of the action of Turkey, Egypt is placed under the protection of his Majesty, and will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate. The suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt is thus terminated." At the same time it was announced that Lieut.-Colonel Sir Arthur Henry M'Mahon had been appointed High Commissioner for Egypt. He has had a distinguished career in India. On the 19th the further interesting announcement was made that: "In view of the action of his Highness Abbas Hilmi Pasha, lately Khedive

of Egypt, who has adhered to the King's enemies, his Majesty's Government have seen fit to depose him from the Khedivate, and that high dignity has been offered, with the title of Sultan of Egypt, to his Highness Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha, eldest living Prince of the family of Mehemet Ali, and has been accepted by him." The new Sultan of Egypt is an uncle of the ex-Khedive and son of Ismail Pasha. He was born on December 20, 1853. . . . In 1869 he entered public life, holding various offices, and earning by his solicitude for the people's welfare the title of "Father of the Fellah."



## “OUR NOTE-BOOK.”

We very much regret to announce that, owing to the illness of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, it is not possible for us to publish “Our Note Book” this week. We hope to resume it shortly.

### A NEW NOVEL.

#### “The Woman Who Looked Back.”

The open question of Miss M. Hamilton's new novel is whether a woman can love two men at once. “The Woman Who Looked Back” (Stanley Paul) is a clever study of feminine psychology, but its inconclusive result drives us to the conviction that not even a woman knows the heart of women. There are men who almost convince us that they have probed the depths of the mystery; but, after all, their analysis may amount to no more than an exposition of special cases. Sara had been the wife of Oliver Moore for some years when it was found that the little French girl he had married in his boyhood had not died when her death had been announced. Sara, therefore, was no longer married to Oliver; but she was linked to him by their two children and the thousand ties of their life together. She was attached affectionately and deeply to Oliver; but the return of an ardent lover, Captain Charleotte, to his suit on discovering her unfettered position forced upon her the knowledge that she also loved him. Here Miss Hamilton's exploration of her sex is curiously illuminating, for Charleotte was plainly a cad, who showed to singular disadvantage beside the silent Oliver. We take it that he was a fascinating cad, while Oliver was a dull man of honour. Sara's departure with Charleotte becomes, with this data behind it, a depressing circumstance, for it is not to be believed that a woman of her intelligence would not know a cad when she saw him. We are led to the conclusion that even the best of women may love where she is unable to honour. The end of the book is sound, and Sara finds Oliver and the children too closely wound about her heartstrings for the intruding lover to disentangle them; but her position, then and thereafter, sets us thinking. Here is a problem for discussion, and we recommend “The Woman Who Looked Back” to people who find it advisable to withdraw their thoughts for an hour from the grip of a world at war.

### AT THE BOOKSELLERS.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Despatches of Sir John French. Vol. I. 1s. net. (Chapman and Hall).  
King Albert's Book. 3s. net. (Hodder and Stoughton).  
Poems of Passion and Pleasure. Ella Wheeler Wilcox; illustrated by Dudley Tennant. 6s. (Gay and Hancock).  
Travel Notes of An Octogenarian. W. Spooner Smith. 1s. 50. (Badger).  
Aussain and Nicolette. Translated from the old original French by Dulcie Smith; and illustrated by E. Lawrence Smith. 14s. net. (Melrose).  
Sketches in Poland. Frances Dolanoy Little. 9s. net. (Melrose).  
The Iliad of Homer (Globe Edition). Done into English Prose by Andrew Lang, M.A., Walter Leaf, Litt.D., and Ernest Myers, M.A. 3s. 6d. net. (Macmillan).  
The Glory of Belgium. Illustrated in Colour by W. L. Bruckman. 20s. net. (Hodder and Stoughton).  
Macaulay's History of England from the Accession of James II. Edited by C. H. Firth. Vol. V. 10s. 6d. net. (Macmillan).

#### FICTION.

Under the Tricolour. Pierre Mille. 3s. 6d. net. (The Bodley Head).  
The Seventh Postcard. Flowerdew. 6s. (Greening).  
The Hero of Urbino. May Wynne. 6s. (Stanley Paul).  
Murray Finds a Chum. May Wynne. 3s. 6d. (Stanley Paul).  
Macbeth: A Novel founded on Shakespeare's Tragedy. Illustrated by Averil Burleigh. 6s. (Greening).

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## CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 10, Bedford Lane, Strand, W.C.

**FORITIAS.**—We fear you have set up No. 3679 incorrectly, for if 1. R to K 7th, your defence of Kt takes R is not on the board, the Black Knight being at Q sq, not K sq. The idea of the problem is the mutual interference of Black's Rook and Bishop to the arrest of their defensive action.

**W RUSSELL** (City of London Chess Club).—We are greatly obliged by your kind contribution.

**J M COCHRANE** (West Hampstead).—We trust you have received our reply. **CHARLES WILLING** (Philadelphia).—Thanks for enclosure. Such an expression of American sympathy is very pleasing.

**CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3673** received from C A M (Penang); of No. 3676 from M Villa (Puerto Rico, West Indies); G T Wilcox (Fall River, Mass., U.S.A.), and J Murray (Quebec); of No. 3677 from C Willing (Philadelphia), J T H Meyer (Victoria, B.C.), G T Wilcox, and F Grant (New York); of No. 3678 from C Willing, Essam-Genoud (Weston-super-Mare), and G B A (Milan); of No. 3679 from G B A, José Cifuentes (Trubia, Spain), J B Camara (Madril), John Isaacson (Liverpool), and C Barretto (Madril); of No. 3680 from J Verrall (Rodinell), J Isaacson, and R A Romanes (Epsom); of No. 3681 from J H C Hoveys (Shrewsbury), J Bailey (Boscombe), J Isaacson, Rev. G Street (Telscombe), W Dittol Tjassens (Apeldoorn), and G W Champion (Paris).

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3682** received from E J Winter-Wood (Paisgout), T H Hoveys, G W Champion, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Scaford), J Fowler, A H Arthur (Bath), F Wilkinson (Bristol), F R James, J Smart, J Bailey, W Weaver Jones (Kilworth), R Worters (Canterbury), Blair H Cochrane (Hadding), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), H S Brandt (Falmouth), H Grassett Baldwin (Guildford), R C Durell (South Woodford), W Lillie (Marple), A L Payne (Lazonby), C Genoud, Rev. G Street, F Manby, J C Slackhouse (Torquay), A W Hamilton-Gell (Carlton Club), H R Wilton, and G Briggs (Manchester).

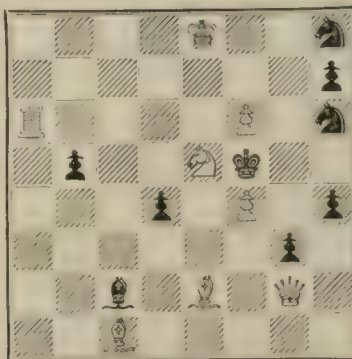
#### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3681.—By C. C. W. MANN.

**WHITE** **BLACK**  
1. B to K 6th P to Kt 5th  
2. Q to B 6th (ch) K moves  
3. Q or P (mated).

If Black play 1. P to R 4th, 2. Q to Kt 5th; if 1. K to B 6th, 2. Q to R 3rd (ch); if 1. K to K 4th, 2. K to K 3rd; if 1. K to K 5th, 2. Q to B 6th; if 1. Kt or P to B 4th, 2. Q to B 6th (ch); 2. K moves, 3. P (mated).

#### PROBLEM No. 3684.—By M. F. J. MANN.

##### BLACK.



##### WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

#### CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Game played between the Rev. A. BAKER and the Rev. F. E. HAMMOND.—(Caro-Kann Defence.)

**WHITE (Mr. B.)** **BLACK (Mr. H.)**  
1. P to K 4th P to Q 3rd  
2. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th  
3. Kt to Q 3rd P takes P  
4. Kt takes P Kt to B 3rd  
5. Kt takes Kt (ch) Kt P takes Kt  
6. Kt to B 3rd B to Kt 5th  
7. B to K 2nd Kt to Q 2nd  
8. P to B 3rd Q to B 2nd  
9. B to K 3rd P to K 3rd  
10. Kt to R 4th

This move puts the White Knight somewhat *hors de combat* for a while, in view of Castles Q R by Black.

11. B takes B  
12. Q takes B B to Q 3rd  
13. P to K 3rd Castles Q R  
14. Castles Q R Q to R 4th  
15. K to Kt sq Kt to R 3rd  
16. B to B sq

This is rather too defensive, I think, but the B Bishop has only a small diocese at present—or is he a Suffragan?

17. R to Q 2nd  
18. P to K 4th Kt to Q 4th

Black's Knight is well posted, and P to Kt 5th, followed by Kt to B 6th (ch), is threatened in certain eventualities later on.

19. Q to B 2nd P to Kt 4th  
20. Q to Kt 3rd  
21. R to Kt 2nd  
22. R to K 2nd  
23. R to Q 3rd K to Q 2nd

Perhaps K to B and was better, but Black thought his K P might need protection when White played

**WHITE (Mr. B.)** **BLACK (Mr. H.)**  
P to K 5th, and P takes K P; perhaps followed or preceded by R to K sq.

20. B to Q 2nd Q to R 3rd  
I was in doubt here about blocking the Q R P, but the Queen was powerfully placed as it turned out.

21. K R to Q B sq K R to Q Kt sq  
22. Kt to Kt 2nd Kt to Kt 3rd

P to Kt 5th and the sacrifice (offered of the Knight at B 6th is no good, because it would not be accepted, and the White B P would become aggressive.

23. Kt to K 3rd Kt to B 5th  
Now the Black Knight dominates the position and the Rook at Q 3rd is uncomfortable.

24. P to Q 3rd R to Kt 3rd

Because he wanted to play P to Q 4th and R to Q sq, White's best plan was, I think, to double his Rooks on the Queen's file, and play B to B sq again.

25. P to B 5th R to Q sq  
26. P takes P P takes P  
27. Q to R 2nd P to Q B 4th  
28. K to Q sq

Fatal because of the position of the White Rook at Q 3rd, P takes P led to some very interesting play, Black had the best position, but whether he could win was doubtful. An interesting game.

29. Kt takes P (ch)  
Black wins.

The last issue of the “British Correspondence Chess Association Magazine” records continued progress in the accession of both numbers and quality to its membership. The first-class trophy has been won by the Rev. F. E. Hammond with a score untarnished by a single defeat. We quote above a game from the Tournament, with notes from the winner.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

**THE** will and codicils of **DAME LUCY OWEN HICKMAN**, of 22, Kensington Palace Gardens, and Wightwick, Wolverhampton, widow of Sir Alfred Hickman, Bt., who died on Sept. 30, are proved by her three sons, the value of the property being £35,904. The testatrix gives £6000 to her son Thomas; £3000 to her grandson Sir Alfred Hickman; numerous legacies to servants; and the residue to her three sons.

The will of **VISCOUNT HAWARDEN**, of 18, Chelsea Court, who died in the war, at Landrecies, on Aug. 26, is proved by Viscountess Hawarden, the mother, the value of the estate being £25,496 4s. 7d., the whole of which he leaves to his mother absolutely.

The will and codicils of **MR. THOMAS HOGHTON**, of Ridley House, Lytham, Lancashire, head of Thomas Houghton, Ltd., cotton manufacturers, who died on March 9, have been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £171,965. Testator gives £500 per annum and the household furniture to his wife; £200, and £100 per annum while minister of Providence Chapel, to James William Harrison; 35s. a week to his brother John; and the residue to his children.

The will of **MR. STEPHEN JOSEPH TENNANT**, of Barlow Fold, Poynton, Chester, a director of Rylands and Sons, Ltd., who died on Oct. 7, is proved by Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Tennant, the widow, the gross value of the estate being £126,180 12s. 8d., the whole of which he gives to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated Dec. 13, 1904) of **MRS. MARY JANE HARRISON**, of Southwood House, 158, Tulse Hill, who died on Oct. 25, is proved by John M. W. Harrison, son, and Martha Watson Harrison, daughter, the value of the estate being £108,722 8s. 8d. Testatrix gives £300 and £5000 in trust for her daughter Edith Eleanor; £1000 each to the executors; £350 each to her daughters Mary Ann M. Harris and Elizabeth M. Wheeler; £100 each to her sons-in-law; £50 each to her grandchildren; and the residue as to two sixths in trust for each of her children John and Martha and one sixth each in trust for her daughters Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Wheeler.

#### OFFICERS' ESTATES.

Captain John Norwood, V.C., 5th Dragoon Guards, The Chestnuts, Haywards Heath, killed on active service, Sept. 8. £20,265  
Captain Augustus Ernest Cathcart, King's Royal Rifle Corps, killed at the Battle of the Aisne. £17,296  
Lieut.-Colonel Ian Graham Hogg, D.S.O., 4th Hussars, 41, Cumberland Mansions, W., who died of wounds on Sept. 2. £7,781  
Colonel Adrian Grant-Duff, C.B., Black Watch, of Aldershot, killed at the Battle of the Aisne. £5,539  
Corporal Sidney Nelson Crowther, M.R.C.S., motor-cycle despatch-rider, killed in action on Oct. 18. £2,947  
Captain Charles William Banbury, Coldstream Guards, eldest son of Sir Frederick Banbury, M.P., died of wounds on Sept. 16. £2,856  
2nd Lieut. Gordon Hughes Hewitt, South Lancashire Regiment, died from wounds on Sept. 23. £2,112

## PRINCESS RADZIWIŁŁ'S “MEMORIES.”

**PRINCESS** Catherine Radziwiłł's “Memories of Forty Years” (Cassell) might be described in Bishop Earle's phrase, as “a piece of the world discovered,” that is, revealed. It is the great world that the Princess unmasks with easy familiarity, some justice, a spice of mischief, little deference, and yet in some cases with real sympathy and understanding. Outsiders retain their own place. They do not figure in this Microcosmography of Courts. To Courts the author takes us for the most part, and any lower circles that may obtain notice are still high. To the Radziwiłłs the Princess confesses, “every member of a royal house was almost a god.” Marriage into the family has not altogether engrafted that principle on the lady who wrote this book, but she is not insensible to the spell of royal blood. In England, Germany, and her native Russia she has seen much, observed sharply, and learned—well, a thing or two. Her anecdotalism is neither copious nor very striking; possibly she has been limited by discretion, and for the most amusing stories she will not vouch. She admired Dizzy and disliked Gladstone; venerated Queen Victoria and respected the old Emperor William, whose Consort she damns with faint praise. The best chapters are those on the Emperor and Empress Frederick, of whom Princess Radziwiłł writes with a human understanding. The tragedy of their short reign has not, we venture to think, been better described in brief. For one terse summary, here recorded, readers should be grateful. It is Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's prophetic characterisation of a boy who is now the First Lord of the Admiralty, and likely, in spite of certain agitated journals, to be named in history as the saviour of his country. “Winston is a curious mixture of American impudence and English caution, and I feel sure that later on his wildest acts in life will be very wisely premeditated.” A little pondering on this dark saying might save the *Morning Post* some fits of the vapours in these trying times. Mr. Asquith receives the handsome compliment of a political opponent, if Princess Radziwiłł, as a Russian, may be said to take a side in British politics. It is all very entertaining, and never taxes the reader's energies, if the revelations are not quite so intimate as one might expect. A page is headed “Marriage of William II.” But it is a case of the snakes of Iceland. “I was not in the capital at the time, so can relate nothing about it.” The Kaiser is lightly described as a remarkable personality, and we have some desultory notes on his relations with his mother, which afford no illumination. The sketches of Russian Society end with a good ghost story. One lays down the book wishing that the author, whose knowledge must be amazing, had permitted herself to be really indiscreet.



# THE BILTMORE HOTEL

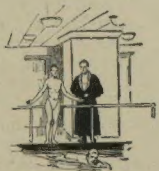
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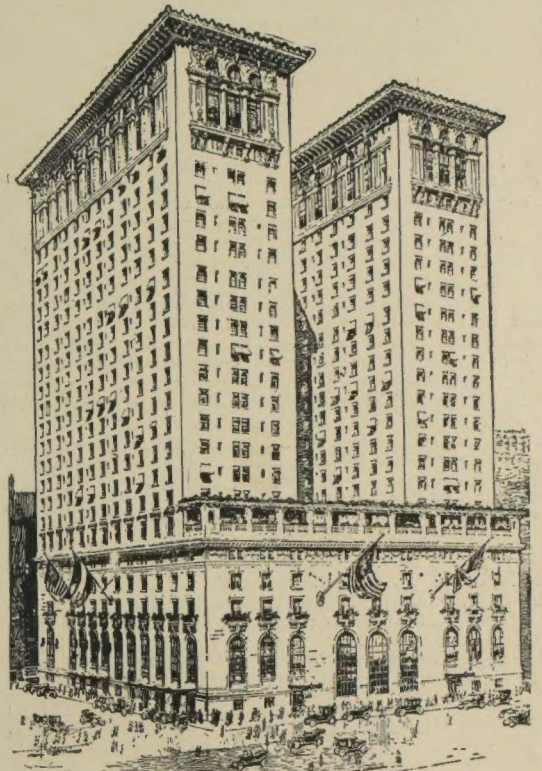
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The Whole Campaign with the Belgian Staff.

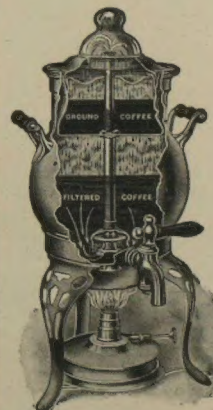
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## THE GREAT WAR.

By CHARLES LOWE.



IT so happened that the week before the present Christmas one—which, strictly speaking, ought to have been one of peace on earth and goodwill towards all men—was one of peculiar malignity as far as our German "cousins" were concerned. The Kaiser has never tired of telling us, with Dandie Dinmont, that "blood is thicker than water"; but he and his people take every opportunity of showing us that hatred is stronger than love—hatred of the most bitter and implacable kind, such as has never before been displayed in any war. Our successes enrage them beyond endurance—especially on the sea, where, curiously enough, their naval critics claim supremacy. But they took little or no notice—as little as the Sultan himself, who, in his speech from the Throne at the opening of his Parliament, ascribed the thing to the simple springing of a leak—of the sinking of his battle-ship *Messudiyeh* in the Dardanelles by one of our submarines, *B 11*, under Lieut.-Commander Holbrook, who, with magnificent skill and daring, dived under five parallel rows of mines and torpedoed their Turkish guard-ship, an oldish war-vessel, yet one which will have to be replaced by another subtracted from, and to this extent weakening, the Black Sea Fleet. Since Byron swam the Hellespont about the same place, in imitation of Leander, the Dardanelles have never been the scene of a finer feat, apart from the forcing of their passage by a British squadron under Admiral Duckworth at the beginning of the last century. It was a feat which showed the Germans that our sailors can surpass the achievements of their submarines, just as Sir Frederick Sturdee's destruction of Count von Spee's Pacific Squadron of raiders brought home to them the impossibility of escaping the long arm of British sea-power.

Yet by way of counterstroke they contrived to get within our guard and deliver several daring, if dastard, blows against our Yorkshire coast—dastard because they were a violation of international law as defined by the Hague Convention of 1907, which Germany thus treated as another mere "scrap of paper," like the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium. The Convention in question, to which Germany attached her solemn signature, stipulates that "the attack or bombardment by naval forces of ports, towns, villages, habitations, or buildings which are not defended is prohibited." Yet this description applies both to Whitby and Scarborough, even if Hartlepool may not come within its scope by reason of the fort which returned the enemy's fire and helped to hasten his retreat. Thus the bombardment of Whitby and Scarborough, as one writer forcibly remarked, was an infamous crime against humanity and international law, raising once more in an acute form the question whether the United States and other neutral signatories of the Hague Convention can consistently with honour and duty fold their arms and look on interminably without protest while German savagery tears those Conventions up and treats them as so many more mere "scraps of paper." Even before this crowning act of Teutonic treachery and barbarism the United States, through its leading mouthpiece in New York, had pronounced a decree of absolute divorce of American sympathy from German savagery.

This particular act of savagery on the Yorkshire coast involved an innocent-life casualty list of 515—

110 killed and 405 wounded, or more than the average number of casualties from an action in Flanders; and the barbarity of it all was that it brought no corresponding advantage to its perpetrators. In teaching us what they must have called this lesson in "frightfulness," the Germans, smarting from their recent disaster off the Falklands, evidently aimed at inspiring us with a feeling of terror, and, above all, of stopping the outward flow of our reinforcements to Flanders by causing us to concentrate our Territorial troops on the East Coast so as to cope with the possibility of a serious invasion in force. But the only positive result of this Yorkshire bombardment was a welcome stimulus to recruiting all over the country, and the driving of another nail into the coffin of our would-be conquerors.

The composition of the enemy squadron could not exactly be discovered, but it was supposed to consist of five vessels—battle-cruisers and protected cruisers of very high speed. Its bombardment lasted just the inside of the breakfast hour, and its return to the place from whence it came—probably Wilhelmshaven—was accelerated by the appearance on the scene of two of our patrol vessels, which together lost five killed and fifteen wounded as the result of the brief exchange of long-range fire, though the Germans

analogous position in the Nile Valley as our natural and necessary share of the "Sick Man's Inheritance," and now this decrepit old man has ceased even to be suzerain there, and will receive no more annual tribute from the Land of the Pharaohs. His nominal vassal, the Khedive, will now go to swell the number of Alphonse Daudet's "Rois en Exil." It could never have been doubted that he would have to do so after the revelations of Sir L. Mallet, until lately our Ambassador at Stamboul, who showed that the Khedive had actively identified himself with the designs of our enemies on the Bosphorus and at Berlin. As for the Sultan himself, the light of disillusion must now be breaking in on him and convincing him of the suicidal folly of his having yielded to the bribes and blandishments of the furious, intriguing potentate of Potsdam.

Thus we open a new chapter in Egyptian history, and it cannot be doubted that it will prove full of blessing to all concerned. Throughout the present crisis the Egyptian people have remained signally loyal to the British influence, which, as they well know, has done so much for their prosperity; and there can be little doubt that native opinion, on the whole, will welcome this rupture with the last of Turkish misrule, lethargy, and muddle. At the present time there

must be in Egypt at least some 50,000 British, Australian, and Indian bayonets to guarantee safe and undisturbed transition from the old order of things to the new.

It looks very much as if Bosnia-Herzegovina was doomed to share the fate of Egypt and receive a new Sovereign, or Sovereigns, in the persons of the Kings of Serbia and Montenegro. As for the Serbians, they have amazed and moved everyone by their heroic exertions, in this their third campaign in three successive years. The punitive expedition sent against



ALMOST CERTAINLY ONE OF THE SQUADRON WHICH BOMBARDED THE EAST COAST TOWNS: A GERMAN BATTLE-CRUISER OF THE "MOLTKE"-"GOEBEN" TYPE LEADING THE LINE.

As Germany possesses only six battle-cruisers, and one, the "Goeben," is in the Black Sea, it is practically certain that the other five, or four of them, were the battle-cruisers mentioned in the War Office statement as having taken part in shelling the East Coast towns on the 16th. The five vessels are the two Super-Dreadnoughts "Derfflinger" and "Luetow," and the "Seydlitz," "Von der Tann," and "Moltke." The "Moltke" is a sister-ship to the "Goeben."

also claimed to have disposed of three of our torpedo-boats—sinking two and badly damaging another—as a preliminary to the bombardment. There was naturally much savage jubilation in Berlin over the loss of so many innocent civilian lives resulting from the bombardment of open and undefended towns; but the Press of other countries, including the United States, were unsparing in their denunciation of such barbarous methods of war.

If the nation had to mourn the loss of so many innocent lives, it woke up next day to find that a million square miles of territory had at the same time been added to the British Empire by what amounted to our annexation of Egypt and the Sudan. By this act—this stroke of Sir Edward Grey's administrative pen—Mr. Gladstone's famous "bag and baggage" policy had at last been applied to Turkey as far as her power and presence in Africa were concerned, and before the end of the war it will be found to have been finally put into force in Europe as well. In thus declaring Egypt to be a British Protectorate, with Colonel Sir Arthur Henry McMahon as the King's High Commissioner, our Government did no more—though with better right and reason—than follow the example of Austria-Hungary when, six years ago, it regularised its position in Bosnia-Herzegovina by the formal annexation of those provinces, which had been entrusted to its administration by the Congress of Berlin. A series of events, beginning with Arabi's rebellion, had given us an

them by Austria may now be said to have been punished out of existence altogether. Certainly, at least, it has been thrust out of Serbia itself. After occupying the capital for ten short days, the Austrians, after a series of crushing defeats in the field, were in turn hurled out of Belgrade, whence King Peter, after a "Te Deum" service, could issue the proud boast that "not a single Austrian soldier was now on the free soil of Serbia."

Either, therefore, the Austrians will return to the attack or give up the Serbian problem altogether as a bad job, and transfer their battered and demoralised forces to the line of the Carpathians and the Vistula, where they are so badly wanted. At the moment of writing—a week before Christmas Day—the accounts of the fighting in Poland continue to be confused and contradictory. For though the joy-bells at Berlin over the massacre of innocents on the Yorkshire coast presently rose to a still higher pitch of jubilation over another stupendous victory in Poland, "which will be mentioned in the same breath with the battles of Salamis and Leipzig," there is nothing in the Russian Headquarter bulletins to bear this contention out. In the western theatre of war the offensive, on the whole, has been more with the Allies than their enemies, though for Christmas there will probably be something like a "truce of God"—if not by mutual agreement, at least by common assent.

LONDON: DECEMBER 18, 1914.



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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

**Pro Rege.** Patriotism of the best quality has been shown by the motor-making community from the commencement of the war. It has been evidenced both by those who have joined the Army and the Navy, and by those who, desiring to enlist in the active services of the Crown, have yet responded to the appeals of the Government to remain at their employment and turn out the necessary munitions of war—food, clothes, boots, medicines, motor-cars, aeroplanes, etc.

For some time these employees have been asking for some visible sign for the world to know that they are serving their country's needs, just as the special constabulary are given a button-hole badge. The youngest arm of the Services, the Royal Flying Corps, has now set a lead in this direction which I hope will be followed by other Government departments, for Mr. Mervyn O'Gorman, C.B., the Superintendent of the Royal Aircraft Factory, has issued to all the men employed at these works a badge to be worn, with the motto "Pro Rege ac Fide" enclosing in a circle the letters R.A.F., the whole surmounted with the Imperial crown over a pair of wings. In order that this badge shall only be worn by men actually employed in this work for the Government, it has to be returned to the Royal Aircraft Factory should the holder cease work or lose his job.

**Petrol Substitute.** I read in a contemporary the other day that the Germans were using as a petrol substitute in their motor vehicles a mixture of benzol and alcohol. I do not know how this information was obtained, so give it with all reserve, but I am well aware that for many years past the chemists in that country have been experimenting in this direction with some success. Quite recently Dr. Watson, aided by his laboratory assistants, prepared a paper that was read before the Institution of Automobile Engineers on his experiments with benzol, alcohol, and mixtures of these fuels compared with petrol. The problem of what actually occurs in the explosion-chamber of a gas-engine still remains to be solved, just as electricity has defied the scientists in the elucidation of what it really is. But we all know the results of both without actually knowing the nature of the force used. Consequently, it seems that the need for continual research work is urgent, and that in their own interests the motor trade would do well to support by contributions a fund to be spent on investigations of this character. Thanks to our present command of the seas, this country has seen no shortage of its petrol-supply. But the growth of the American Navy and other Powers might one day deprive our nation of its sources of supply, and then we should, like the Germans, have to replace it by other fuel.

## Battle-ships on Wheels.

The armoured motor-car has played no inconsiderable part in the present war, and the experience already gained rather tends to show a greater than a lesser use of these battle-ships on wheels. Perhaps light cruisers would be their more appropriate designation. Those who have seen the Rolls-Royce, Talbot, and Wolsley armoured cars in the use of the R.N. Air Service, fitted with their revolving turrets, maxin-guns (one and three pounders), with their crews "the boys in blue," in their "fighting practice" at Hampstead and elsewhere, could not help being reminded by their appearance of the turrets of a small cruiser on wheels, which is aided by their extreme mobility and speed. There are many of these squadrons in existence, each consisting of four armoured cars carrying quick-firers, one "three-pounder" car, a "wireless" car, two supply motor-wagons, and a Red Cross car, so that the combination is actually a fighting ship on wheels. This fleet of road fighters have also attached to them scouts in the form of motor-cyclists, also duly armed, and have grown from an original force of 30 officers and 400 men to 120 officers and 1400 men, with the probability of a further increase of personnel for this adjunct of the Royal Navy Air Service. Besides these, there are the Army armoured car corps, so the fuel problem is likely to become more and more a burning question of the times.

## Knocking Engines.

Returning to Dr. Watson's paper on "Some Fuel Experiments," the author stated that the absence of knock when using benzol as a fuel appears to be due not to a difference in the speeds of ordinary flame propagation in benzol and petrol, but to the fact that when the temperature of the mixture is raised above a certain critical value the charge fires in an entirely new manner, which is much more nearly a detonation than an inflammation, and that this critical temperature is much lower for petrol than for benzol. Thus an admixture of petrol and benzol raises the critical temperature very markedly, so that an engine which knocks badly on pure petrol runs quite smoothly on a mixture of equal parts of petrol and benzol. Though benzol requires a higher temperature than petrol to cause it to ignite, it was found that alcohol required a much larger jet than either of the other two fuels, and it was necessary to supply additional heat to the carburettor owing to the somewhat irregular vapourisation of this fuel. Benzol requires a much greater proportion of air in the mixture to avoid heavy carbon deposits, but so long as this is given there is no greater deposit than with petrol. There is still much to learn on the subject of these fuels, say the Professor and his assistants, with which sentiments all motorists will agree.

W. W.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

It is not mere inquisitiveness which impels many people to seek information as to the personal details concerning men and women in public life, or prominent in the literary, journalistic, and artistic worlds. To a number of professional people such information is a necessity, and they will welcome the publication of two useful volumes for the coming year—"Who's Who" and "Who's Who Year-Book," issued by Messrs. A. and C. Black, excellently printed and crammed with reliable personal details.

We owe many good ideas to America, and not the least is the idea of the big hotel. For example, in the Biltmore Hotel, New York, there are 1000 rooms and 950 private baths! Imagination reels before such figures, yet the Biltmore is not "for millionaires only." It is equipped with all that is newest in the "necessary luxuries" of hotel life, is in a central position for shopping and amusements, has splendid Turkish baths, and is in every respect an ideal hotel. It adjoins the terminal of the New York Central and New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroads, and is one of the biggest things in the big city of New York. The comfort of privacy and the luxury of perfect equipment and service are most happily combined.

One of the events of the after-Christmas season is the great Winter Sale at Liberty's, which commences on Dec. 30. The reductions will be on a tempting scale. The popular Roman silk in cream colour, for blouses, dresses, or children's frocks, will be reduced from 3s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. a yard; charming semi-evening dresses for young ladies, in Liberty fabrics, will be offered from £3 18s. 6d.; tea-gowns from five guineas; "Burnous" and "Eileen" cloaks will be heavily reduced, and dainty tunics obtainable from 19s. 6d. Tussore costumes will be reduced from £6 16s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d., and bargains and clearance prices will be the rule in all departments.

Even the courageous fighting and marching man must not be ill-shod or he must fall out. Give him a proper boot, waterproof, strong and supple, with the solid English leather sole made to wear for ever, and he is indomitable. The perfect marching boot to a soldier in the field is priceless, and the superb quality in this foot-wear specially designed and produced by the London Shoe Company of Bond Street at 35s. a pair admirably supplies the need.

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